

ENGLAND. The British Parliament was opened on the 15th of November, and the Rt. Hon. James Abercrombie was re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons. On the 26th, Miss Victoria delivered in person an address, about one twentieth in length compared with Mr Van Buren's last message. The address alludes to Canada as follows:

"I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the Province of Lower Canada."

It was rumored in London that Lord Gosford was to be recalled, and that Sir John Colborne was to succeed him as the Governor General of the British Provinces of Canada.

The annexed extract from a debate in the British House of Commons upon Canadian affairs:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Nov. 20.

Mr. Leader, (Radical) gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the condition of the province of Lower Canada.

Lord Leveson, (Ministerial).—The next subject to which it was proper he should direct, or rather invite the attention of the House, was the condition of Canada; he was sure it was one to which Parliament would turn its most serious and anxious attention, and he entertained the most confident expectation that they would enter upon it in a spirit of conciliation and cordiality, and that that good understanding between the mother country and colony which had hitherto so happily prevailed would in the time be happily preserved to the advantage of both.

Mr. Hume had expected that either the mover or seconder of the address would have shadowed out in one way, were it ever so faintly, the views which Ministers had taken and intended to take of the state of Canada. He could have wished that one or the other of those hon. gentlemen had told the house whether means of conciliation, and what means of conciliation were to be adopted to reconcile the Canadians to the government of this country. When the oppressive and tyrannical resolutions of last session were proposed to the house, they were defended by the noble lord on the ground that they would, if passed unanimously, terrify the Canadians into obedience to them. We told the noble lord and his friends that in that notion he was deluding himself and the country—and what had been the result? Why the noble lord had excited in that country almost the standard of rebellion (laughter) and had converted many well affected into disaffected colonists. He (Mr. Hume) should, therefore, have liked to hear something about the measures which Government held out as measures of conciliation for the Canadians.

Lord John Russell, (Minister).—Before he sat down, he would say one word as to Canada. His hon. friend the member for Kilkenny had regretted that no intimation had been made to the House of the course which was intended to be pursued with respect to Canada. The house were aware of the great importance of that question, and that it required grave and serious consideration. It would not, therefore, be fair, to bring it on by a side-wind on such an occasion as the present.

On the 1st of Dec. in answer to a question from Mr. Leader, Lord John Russell replied:

With respect to the last question, as to the time when any measure would be brought forward by the Government, his only answer was, that upon that subject he could not state any positive determination of the government. He could state what the present opinion of government was but it was liable to be varied by the information which was to be received from Canada. Whatever they might feel bound in justice to do, her majesty's government were deeply persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well adapted to the crown of this country.

Ma Editor.—In one of the resolutions adopted at the late meeting of the Caledonia County Young Men's Temperance Society, it is asserted that females are the greatest sufferers from the effects of intemperance, and the most deeply interested in the spread of temperance reform. If more proof were wanting to sustain the resolution I have facts in my possession which would remove all doubts from the most skeptical and draw forth an acknowledgement of the utility of temperance and temperance measures, from all who have any respect for religion or love the cause of humanity. A worthy female not far from my residence, is obliged to saw her wood and perform other out-door labor, while her husband is revelling at the grog-shop, spending his time and money to purchase disease, and wretchedness and death for himself and dishonor and beggary for his family. I pity her from the very depths of my soul, and would go ten miles to plead her cause and pour the balm of consolation into her deeply wounded and almost breaking heart. When such objects pass before my eyes they give new energy and a greater impulse to my temperance principles, nor can all the opposition I have yet seen and known seal my lips or fetter my hands. My influence is small and my means limited, but, such as they are, they shall be employed in turning back the tide of intemperance, relieving the distresses of injured humanity, and elevating the human character. The peace and prosperity of society depend greatly on a virtuous and intelligent female influence, and whoever offers himself as a laborer in the cause of benevolence, may find ample scope for his charity, in calling the attention of mankind to the subject of female education and devising some system of instruction better adapted to female influence and capacity.

But the resolution goes farther and requests the co-operation of females in diffusing and inculcating the principles of total abstinence. I like the whole, and particularly the latter part of this resolution. It invites, and from a quarter that is amply able to afford assistance of a high and efficient character. It calls into the field forces that have hitherto done comparatively little, and if the request is complied with, I am much mistaken if the cause does not receive a new impulse, and greater victories than have yet been achieved, soon gladden the hearts of its friends and dishearten its enemies. We want the soul-stirring eloquence of woman to awaken the run-seller from his lethargy and persuade him to abandon his unrighteous calling. We want the spirit-moving power of the suffering wife to move forward the nearly stationary wheels of the temperance car, and revive the drooping hearts of its friends. Where is the female who is willing to devote herself to the work, with all the zeal of an unshrinking advocate of peace and humanity? The call is loud and pressing. Who will respond to it? Every female whose heart is in the work! The domestic fireside is the place where the intemperate may be conversed with, with more prospect of success than most any other situation. The public lecturer may exert a general influence favorable to temperance, but let females go from house to house and plead the cause with all the pathos and persuasion of their nature and the drunkard will feel reform, and the cause move forward with a ten fold celerity.

FIRE. We learn from Concord that a fire broke out in Cooper Hollow, on the 6th instant—which destroyed a dwelling house and cooper's shop belonging to Alden E. Judovine, Esq. and occupied by Messrs Isaac and Lot Woodbury. No insurance.

Thomas W. Vanezy has been re-elected by the Legislature Governor of Maryland.

The following are the instructions of our Government to General Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, }  
January 5, 1838. }

SIR: You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been conferred on you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, from violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighboring and friendly nations, with hostile intent. I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excesses, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith and a proper regard for the rights of friendly Powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged; and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The disposition of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages, similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated; and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,  
Washington City.

The following is a copy of a letter from the War Department to Gov. JENISON:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
January 5, 1838.

SIR: The territory of the United States having been violated by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being entertained from the highly excited feeling of both parties, that similar outrages may lead to an invasion of our soil, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by law, and call out such a militia force as may be deemed necessary to protect the frontier of the United States.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into service of the United States, and place under the command of Brevet Major General Scott, such militia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier, for the purpose herein set forth.

Very respectfully, your most obed't serv't.  
J. R. POINSETT.  
His Excellency S. H. JENISON.

From the Washington Globe.

Prompt and energetic measures have been adopted by the President in relation to the difficulties on our Northern frontier, as are apparent from the Message to Congress and the Proclamation. In consequence of the outrage committed on our territory, it is presumed by unauthorized and lawless men, the President has decided to call out a sufficient force of the militia of the State of New York to protect our citizens from similar attacks, and to be ready to enforce the execution of the laws, in the event of the civil authority proving insufficient, and Congress vesting in him proper and adequate authority to compel the execution of treaty stipulations; and while he defends the inviolability of our own territory, he will prove that of a neighboring and friendly power from being invaded by persons living within the jurisdiction of the U. States, and who ought to be under its control.

From the Louisville Journal.

Mr. Van Buren loves the people.  
Win. Virginian.

But it does no good. The people are not at all disposed to encourage his passion. The poor man is "crossed in love."

If the members of the House of Representatives were to admit Prentiss and Word to their seats, what would they do with their resolution of the extra session, declaring Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson elected for two years?—Globe.

Let them draw black lines around it, and write across its ugly face the word "expunged."

As to the application of the term FEDERALIST, to certain classes of the people, and the fictitious claim of exclusive democracy, by the noisy partisans of the Government—it is a perversion of the plainest meaning of language, and an insult to the good sense of the community. The democracy of a country is not another term for the people of a country, and it applies equally to all classes of the community, whether rich, poor, or in the middle walks of life. Every citizen is a member of the democracy, and the only true "democracy of numbers" consists of the majority of the people, for the time being, as indicated by the most recent election. Most emphatically and conclusively, therefore, at this time, do the WHIG PARTY of the United States, constitute the true democracy of the country—the democracy of numbers.—Philadelphia Advertiser.

INDIANA.—Gen. Harrison, it is said, will receive the nomination of a State Convention, to be held in January, as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Erie Gazette states, that a house was burnt in Harborcreek, in that county, a short time since, and a Mrs. Turner, her two sons, and a daughter, perished in the flames.

SAM JONES, says the Louisville Journal, one of the Indian Chiefs in Florida, has sent a deputation to the United States camp, promising to surrender himself, provided Gen. Jessup will apologise for having called the Indians cowards.

FLORIDA WAR.—The aggregate force under the command of Gen. Jessup, in Florida, amounts to 8,993 men, consisting of 4,637 regulars, 4,078 volunteers, 100 seamen, and 178 Indians.

#### FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

The reported defeat of the Royalists turns out, as we expected, to be untrue. A letter to the Albany Daily Advertiser, from Buffalo, dated Tuesday night, states that on Monday afternoon the British forces, under Mr. McNab, marched from Chippewa to a point opposite Navy Island, but were soon driven back with the loss of eight men.

From the same source we learn that a vessel which passed down the Niagara on Sunday, was fired into when opposite Navy Island, and entirely blown to pieces. Another vessel, which passed down by Fort Erie on Tuesday morning, would probably share the same fate. We annex the following extract from the above mentioned letter:—

"Six hundred American troops were sent on Grand Island last night as a guard, who are to be relieved by an equal number from here to-night. About 2300 men have been under arms in this city to-day, and additional regiments are constantly arriving. An express was sent last evening to the western and southern counties calling upon the artillery to 'rendezvous immediately in Buffalo.'"

"It has been ascertained for a certainty who the leaders of the expedition against the Caroline were, and the names of all the individuals in it—something over 150 men."

The Buffalo Journal of Tuesday afternoon says:—No action has yet taken place, though daily expected—strong reinforcements have joined the patriots—in the last twenty-four hours two, six-pounders, a number of muskets, cannon balls, etc. have been received on the Island. The sick on Grand Island who were supposed on Sunday night last, to have been captured by the British scouts, returned to the hospital on the next morning, after remaining in the woods through the night.

The excitement amongst the soldiers on Navy Island on being informed of the savage butchery on board the steamboat Caroline, was tremendous. A general parade was ordered, and each took an oath "never to sheath sword or bayonet until they had avenged the outrage"—sealed the infirmation by kissing the naked steel.

The militia of this and Niagara county have promptly answered the call made by the authorities, about 2000 men are now under arms in this city—200 stationed at Grand Island, under the command of Capt. Ayres, and a cordon is arranged from Lake Erie to Ontario.

Night before last the royalists threw two congre rockets, one reached the Island—the other fell short into the Niagara river—three guns from the patriots stopped their operations. On Monday, about sunset, a cannonading was kept up for an hour between the belligerents—no individual of the patriot army has as yet been wounded.

The funeral of Durfee was attended on Sunday afternoon by upwards of two thousand persons. A prayer and appropriate address were made by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, after which an address was made by H. K. Smith, Esq.

We would caution all not to give heed to the thousand rumors with which the air is filled. Some of them are so absurd as to bare the marks of falsehood on their very face; examination will show many others to be unfounded.

#### LATEST FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

A letter from Buffalo, dated on Thursday evening, states that McKenzie had been arrested in that city by the United States Marshal, on a writ issued by Judge Conklin of the U. S. Court.

The militia in Niagara county were all disbanded Monday except two companies of rifle-men.

The demand made by the Commissary General of the States arms on Navy Island had been refused.

Gov. Head arrived at Chippewa on the 2d inst. with 16 regulars and 6 cannon. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that he first heard of the Schlosser attack at Niagara, and was greatly incensed at Col. McNab for having exceeded his duty.

The British force at Chippewa is said to consist of about 4000 militia, a few regulars, and 300 or 400 Indians. They are said to have also 15 pieces of ordnance.

BUFFALO, JAN. 5.—The royalists commenced a tremendous fire upon the island from the main shore, at one o'clock, this afternoon. They have sixteen pieces of artillery and several mortars, all of which are in the most active operation. The force is about 4000 militia, 200 regulars, and 250 Indians—the latter mostly arrived last night in canoes from above. With these, and the assistance of the steam-boat "Thames," and their schooners lying at Black Creek, two miles above the Island, it is expected they will attack the patriots to night. A great loss of lives will ensue, as the patriots are well prepared, and the island itself is almost impregnable. The patriot force is about 1000 to 1200, and a more determined set of men, for good or evil, were probably never congregated. They have about twenty pieces of artillery, and are well supplied with small arms and other munitions of war.

Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.—There are employed in navigating these rivers, 638 steam boats, and 6000 flat and keel boat, on board of which, about 50,000 men are employed.

An Ohio paper thinks that the editor of the Lancaster Eagle, a fellow weighing 300 pounds avoirdupois, ought to be "tried by a court of justice."—He had better be "tried" by a tallow chandler.

Lou. Journal.

NOTICE.—The Derby Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting at the New Church, on Wednesday, 24th January, at one o'clock, P. M. An address may be expected. Derby, Jan. 1, 1837.

NOTICE. Rev. Wm. McKoy would give notice that he will deliver Anti-Slavery Lectures in the following places:—at Newark the 22 of Jan.—at Charleston, Lower Village, 23—at Derby 24—at Morgan 26—at Barton 27—at Glover 31—at Ipswich Feb. 1—at Coventry 2—at South Troy 3—at Lowell 5—at Westfield 6. The friends in those places will please give circulation to the appointments.

LYCEUM.—A meeting of the St. Johnsbury Lyceum will be held at the School House on the Plain WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The citizens are invited to attend.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, January 8, 1838.  
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]  
At market 300 Beef Cattle, 1750 Sheep, and 400 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.

BEEF CATTLE.—Sales were quite dull, and no advance effected. We quote extra at 6 75 a ¢; first quality 6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a 6; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.

SHEEP.—Lots were sold at \$2, 2 25, 2 50, \$3 and 3 75.

SWINE.—Two lots were sold at 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows. At retail, 8 for Sows, and 10 for Barrows.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Danville, Jan. 4, by Rev. James Templeton, Horace Evans, Esq. of Lyndon, to Miss Georgiana K. Barron, of D. Mr George Super of St. Johnsbury, to Miss Abigail Crane, of Danville. Mr Richard G. Haviland to Miss Rhoda Chickering. In Danville, by Eld. Sampson, Mr David W. Morse to Miss Laura Dole.

In Burlington, Mr William S. Peach, of Newbury, to Miss Lucia L. Brewster, of B.

#### DEATHS.

In Guildhall, of a disease of the heart, on the evening of the 29th ult. aged 12 years, LUCIA AAS, eldest daughter of Mr Pascal P. and Mrs Catharine Ladd. By this dispensation, the parents have been called to part with a most amiable and dutiful child. She had been a constant member of the Sunday School for the last 3 or 4 years, and seemed for the last year to have been sensible of her situation, and often spoke to her friends as though her time here was short. On the evening of her death, being sensible she had but a few moments to live, she called her parents, grand-mother and aunt around her bed, and with Christian meekness bid them adieu.—Comm.

In Compton, L. C., on the 28th ult. Mr Barnes Hazeltine, formerly of Danville, Vt., aged 85.—Printers in N. H. and Maine are requested, &c. In Greensborough, 21st Dec., Mr Jonathan Blanchard, formerly of Canterbury, N. H., aged 87. In Chelsea, of consumption, Miss Eliza M. Shaw, aged 30 years.

#### Good Neighbors Ahoy!

THOSE of my kind friends who have borrowed of me a very good Axe, and also a pair of Steelyards, are respectfully requested to display still farther their kindness by returning the same immediately.

Geo. C. BARNEY.

Jan. 15, 1838. 24—tf

#### New Flour and Grist Mill.

DUSTIN GROW would respectfully inform the public that he has become a proprietor in, and will take charge of the new GRIST MILL, erected by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. one mile east of St. Johnsbury Plain. Customers are assured that no pains will be spared in keeping the mill in perfect order for grinding all kinds of Grain with dispatch and in the best possible manner. The mill being furnished with two superior flouring bolts, and a third for the coarser Grains, no inconvenience will accrue from the mixing of different kinds of meal in flouring. The Mill for Hauling Oats is in fine order, and Oat meal will be kept constantly on hand to exchange for Oats when customers prefer. Oat meal for sale at \$3 a hundred, and Good Wheat at fair prices.

St. Johnsbury 10th Jan. 1838. 24—Gw

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have given to my son HENRY W. WILLIAMS, his time and free liberty to transact business for himself. I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Attest—JAMES P. TYLER. LEVI WILLIAMS.

Charleston, Jan. 8, 1838. 24—3w

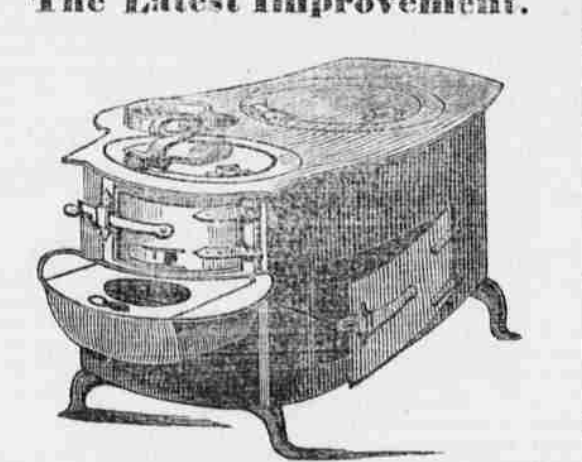
#### STATE OF VERMONT.

CALEDONIA COUNTY SS.

County Court, December Term 1837.

WHEREAS at the term aforesaid Richard Blaisdell of Caledonia in the County of Livingston and State of New York had pending in said Court his action of Ejectment against William Carter of Peacham in said Caledonia County, and Amos Gage of Dearbornville in Ware County, Michigan, and Alexander Dutton of Chelmsford, Middlesex County, and State of Massachusetts, wherein the said Blaisdell declares against the said Carter, Gage and Dutton "in a plea that to the said Blaisdell, Plaintiff, the Defendants render the seizure and peaceable possession of a certain piece or tract and message of land with the appurtenances and buildings standing thereon, lying and being in the town of Peacham aforesaid and described as follows, to wit: two pieces of land, the first piece contains one acre of land—situated on the East side of the Highway leading from the Hollow so called to Danville, embracing the dwelling house and barn and out houses therewith connected, and the second tract contains about three fourths of an acre of land having the Blacksmiths shop standing on the same, being part of Lot No. 65 in the Square so called, and is the same land and premises which the said Amos and Alexander bought of the said Richard on the 28th day of April 1835, and the same land, house and shop known by the name of the Blaisdell Place in Peacham Hollow—of which tract and premises the said Blaisdell on the first day of September 1836 was well seized and possessed in his own right in fee—and remained thereof possessed until the 20th day of December A. D. 1836, when the said Blaisdell declares against the said Carter, Gage and Dutton that they entered and ejected, expelled and removed the Plaintiff therefrom with out law or right and ever since have and still do keep out the said Blaisdell from the premises taking the whole profits to themselves—which is to the damage of the said Blaisdell the sum of 200 dollars, to recover which, together with the quiet and peaceable possession of the aforesaid premises with just costs the said Blaisdell brings suit."—And it appearing to the Court that the said Amos Gage and Alexander Dutton have not been notified of the pendency of said action, It is ordered, by said Court, that the Plaintiff cause the said Amos Gage and Alexander Dutton to be notified thereof by publishing the substance of his declaration together with this order of Court three weeks successively in the "Caledonian," a newspaper printed at St. Johnsbury in said Caledonia County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of said Court to holden at Danville in said Caledonia County on the first Tuesday of June next, to which Samuel B. MATTOCKS, Clerk.

#### The Latest Improvement.



E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO have now for sale an assortment of their improved DIVING FLUE STOVES,

which for durability, convenience, economy and general utility are unrivaled by any in use. The latest improvement consists essentially in the sunken hearth, where a Tea Kettle may be boiled by using a small handful of chips. The Stove is adapted to the various utensils of the kitchen. The oven is large and even tempered. The draft is easily regulated, and last, though not least, no extra labor is required in the preparation of fuel.

St. Johnsbury, Nov. 5, 1837. 14—tf

1 SETT OF SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, For SALE BY SHEDD & JEWETT.

#### Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "Bradlee & Shedd" was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the twelfth day of October last.

N. BRADLEE,  
JOSIAH SHEDD.

Peacham, January 6, 1838.

THE subscriber respectfully acknowledges past favors, and solicits future favors of his old Friends and the Public generally. He has on hand, and intends to keep in future an assortment of

#### GOODS

suitable for the wants of the Country; and he assures the public, that his Goods will be afforded for cash or approved credit, as "cheap as the cheapest."

N. BRADLEE.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm of Bradlee & Shedd, are respectfully requested to settle the same with the subscriber without delay.

N. BRADLEE.

Peacham, Jan. 6, 1838. 23—3w

#### Brandreth's Pills

FOR SALE by SHEDD & JEWETT.

January 8, 1838. 23 4w

#### LITTLE'S MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE,

CONTAINING selections from the Foreign Reviews and Magazines of all which would interest an American reader. It is published monthly and each number contains nearly as much reading as one of our Quarterly Reviews. No periodical publication in our country contains an equal amount of interesting and valuable matter.

J. P. FAIRBANKS, Agent.

St. Johnsbury, Jan. 1, 1838. 23—tf

#### Fairbanks' Improved Cooking Stoves,

FOR SALE by O. NEWCOMB & CO.

Dorby, Dec. 1837. 22—4w

#### Notice—No. 2.

THE undersigned again requests all persons, indebted to the late firm of Camp and Bates, to call and adjust their respective accounts, and, if of sufficient ability, to pay what may be due, without delay. To those who neglect this notice, as they did No. 1, No. 3 will be transmitted by a special messenger.

D. M. CAMP.

Dorby, 21 Dec. 1837. 21—3w

#### Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE subscribers are under the necessity of saying to those indebted to them, whose demands have become due, that they must have their pay by the 20th of January next. A word to the wise is sufficient.

PADDOCK & HOUGHTON.

Lyndon, Dec. 22, 1837. 21—tf

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber would say to his customers, and the public generally, that he has just received from Boston, a first rate stock of

#### New Goods,

suitable for the season—which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this County, for cash or produce. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to call.

For sale as above, one Bale

BUFFALO ROBES, FUR CAPS

COLLARS, &c.

ALSO,

40 BUSHELS T. I. SALT, which will be sold at a very low price for cash or produce.

MOSES KITTREDGE.

St. Johnsbury, Dec. 7, 1837. 19—tf

#### December 1837.

THE subscribers have for sale, FANCY DINING CHAIRS, elegant raised seat DINING CHAIRS. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give us a call. Just received, a new supply of SHEETINGS, the very best article manufactured, at former low prices. Also many other NEW GOODS. Gentlemen and Ladies, don't forget to call. Here is the place to get great bargains.

SHEDD & JEWETT.

19—3w

#### NOAH DOE vs. WILLIAM SYMES.

IN CHANCERY.

NOAH DOE of Ryegate in the County of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, having filed his bill of Complaint against William Symes, late of said Ryegate, now resident in the State of New York, returnable to the Court of Chancery, next to be holden at Danville, within and for said Caledonia County, on the seventh Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of January, A. D. 1838, charging in substance, that the said Symes had, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1834, executed a promissory note of that date to one Samuel Hutchins for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents, payable on demand with interest annually, to said Hutchins or order; that for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof, on the same 25th day of February, A. D. 1834, the said Symes mortgaged to said Hutchins, the following described lands, to wit: being about 25 acres off the easterly end of a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the north division of said Ryegate in the 6th Range, which tract or parcel was deeded to said William by Campbell Symes by deed dated May 6th, A. D. 1828, and is all of said tract or parcel lying east of the highway leading from John Nelsons in said Ryegate to Barret meeting house, excepting 40 acres deeded by said William to Abigail Morse by deed dated Sept. 19th 1834, and recorded—that afterwards, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1837, the said Hutchins duly assigned said mortgage together with said note, to said Doe, for a valuable consideration, who is now the owner thereof; that no part of said note has ever been paid, praying a foreclosure of the equity of redemption.

A. UNDERWOOD,

Solicitor for Complainant.

#### STATE OF VERMONT.

CALEDONIA COUNTY SS.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to the undersigned, that William Symes, the Defendant in the foregoing bill, resides without this State, to wit, in the State of New York—it is, therefore, ordered, that notice to said Respondent, of the pendency of the foregoing bill, be given by publication of the substance thereof, together with this order, in the Caledonian, a newspaper, printed at St. Johnsbury in the County of Caledonia, three weeks successively, the last of which publications shall not be less than four weeks before the session of the Court to which said bill is preferred, and such publication shall be deemed sufficient notice to said Respondent to appear and make answer to said bill. Given under my hand at Danville, this